

# MONROE DOCTRINE PLANK ORDERED IN LEAGUE COVENANT; SOCIETY OF NATIONS WILL CONTROL ENTIRE SAAR VALLEY; U. S. TROOPS MUTINY IN RUSSIA AND DEMAND WITHDRAWAL

## BIG REVOLT FEARED AMONG DRAFT MEN OF ARCHANGEL LINE

Infantry Company Rebels  
at Order to Entrain  
for Front.

OBEYS COLONEL'S PLEA

Washington Must Make In-  
tentions Known to Save  
Situation.

MICHIGAN UNIT DEFIANT

Bolshevik Propaganda May  
Be Cause of Action of  
Yankee Troops.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The War Department issued to-night an official statement confirming Associated Press advices from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming. The text of the paraphrase of the code message dated March 31 follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident.

Men Refuse to Obey.  
"Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to go to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station," said the message.  
"The non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this time some of the officers took charge and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Col. Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with him.  
"The condition that the prisoners above mentioned was released the men agreed to go. This was done, and the company then proceeded to the railroad station and entrained for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to the front line positions if the general mutiny would come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

Announcement of the purpose to withdraw the force was made officially to Congressional military committees by Secretary Baker February 17 on instructions from President Wilson. Supplementing that statement, Gen. March, chief of staff, said last Saturday that the American contingent would certainly be withdrawn by June.

## U. S. MEN IN RUSSIA TIRED OF FIGHTING

Enlisted for War With Ger-  
many, Which Is Ended.

By the Associated Press.  
ARCHANGEL, April 8.—In view of the situation which has developed among the American troops in Archangel, official circles are impressed with the necessity of promptly relieving the American soldiers who are now in north Russia.

The soldiers have interpreted the Washington statement that they would be relieved at the earliest moment possible as meaning not later than June 1, which is the time they believe navigation at Archangel will probably be open, and while out of a spirit of loyalty to their officers and to American traditions they expressed a willingness to stick it out until that date, they are exceedingly reluctant to go to the front and risk their lives.

A company of American troops recently

## Hoover Plans to Feed Russia Through Neutrals

LONDON, April 10.—Herbert Hoover, Director-General of the International Relief Organization, has requested Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian food mission to the United States, to become chief of an international neutral commission to investigate the possibility of feeding Russia on condition of the cessation of hostilities in Russia, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

## WILSON DRIFTS TOWARD LENINE

Recognition of Bolshevik Gov-  
ernment Seen in Recent  
Moves by Americans.

NO PLANS FOR BAVARIA

French Would Welcome Break-  
ing Up of German Empire by  
Separate Recognition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 10.—President Wilson seems to be drifting closer each day to recognition of the Russian Bolsheviks, and probably all Bolshevik Governments, as the only way out.

The American mission is without a plan for dealing with the situation in Bavaria, or with the long foreseen contingency of having more than one government in Germany. That situation now exists, although it was said today that the Americans were not prepared to admit it. With the encouragement of the recognition of the Russian Bolsheviks by Gen. Smuts, and the earlier Principio affair the Bavarian Government is expected to hold out for recognition as a separate State.

A clear indication of the direction events are taking is the fact that as a result of the report made by Bullitt and Stettin, the Americans are collaborating in a plan to feed Bolshevik Russia, using an association of neutral nations, notably Scandinavia, as an agency. This association will carry out the relief mission in doing in Belgium. With the neutrals as a starting point aid will be given to Lenin in his effort to extricate himself from the position he finds himself in as a result of the running. In return it is expected that Lenin will put an end to his propaganda.

The plan is to be followed as a substitute for the Principio conference, now definitely abandoned, even by President Wilson. With the last few days the President has been according to the French press, the French have been over until there is a chance for public opinion to record itself, especially what the United States will say to the project of feeding the Bolsheviks.

A multitude of arguments are being adduced to prove that the Bolsheviks are not going to feed the neutrals, but that Lenin has established savings banks, permitting thereby an accumulation of capital, and also that he is permitting the peasants to own land.

The loss of Odessa will have a great effect in exciting the Bolsheviks. The French Foreign Office has been stated today that if the Reds establish a government in Bavaria it will mean a separate treaty. This new development is in the direction favored by some French circles. In that it means the breaking up of Germany into a number of small states, thereby destroying the old empire.

It is stated that the French have no fear that the Bolshevik revolt will spread toward France, for the reason that the frontier is guarded not only by the French troops now on the Rhine, but also by the conservative, anti-Bolshevik people of the Rhineland. The strikes that have been taking place in Alsace-Lorraine are being ascribed to the Bolshevik influence and are due only to the natural difficulty of readjustment.

BRITISH LABOR ASKS SPEED.

Demands a Peace in Accordance  
With Wilson's Points.

## LABOR MARKET IMPERILLED BY ALIENS' EXODUS

Shortage Feared if Rush of  
Former Immigrants  
Continues.

1,000 NOW GO DAILY

Each, Enriched by War Work,  
Takes \$1,500 to \$7,000  
to Europe.

Immigration officials are considerably concerned, it developed yesterday, over an exodus of former immigrant aliens which has now reached the unusual figure of more than 1,000 a day. With Congress attempting to limit immigration into the country for the next four years they fear that the American labor market is in danger of becoming short-handed from the loss of Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese who have been rushing out of the country since the signing of the armistice.

Since November 76,221 passports have been issued at the Custom House, of which it is estimated 68,000 are immigrant aliens who have made their pile in war industries and are returning to make their permanent homes in their native lands in greater case than they ever enjoyed before.

Since December 32,000 have sailed, the balance being forced to wait for ships. On April 1, 1,131 were passed through the custom office to the pier. Every line to the Mediterranean has been overcrowded for months, every ship clearing from the harbor is packed from stern to deck and ready to jump from 400 stevedores. At that there is no let up in the demand for sailing rooms.

Take \$1,500 to \$7,000 Away.  
Customs officials estimated that more than 1,000,000 have been taken out of the country by the aliens since the rush started, and that no immigrant has less than \$1,500. Since April 2, when all outgoing passengers were required to pay their income tax before being permitted to leave, more than \$68,000 in taxes has been collected.

Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port of New York, said that the United States Senate and House Immigration committees to furnish data on the exodus from this port and has been instructed to call attention to what he regards as an alarming situation with respect to its probable effect on the labor market.

"From every indication of this movement," Mr. Newton said, "and has continued with a steady increase. Immigrants from all parts of the country are flocking to this port, 90 per cent. of them being Italians and nearly all being aliens. They are going back to Italy and they do not intend to return."

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Continued on Sixth Page.

2 Parties This Month  
Will Help Smoke Fund

A BRIDGE party for the benefit of THE SUN Tobacco Fund will be held at the Triquet more in Atlantic City before Easter, and a benefit dance programme will be given April 26 at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. Details of these events to help the cause will be found on page 7.

## Hundreds Arrested in Red Plot on Railways

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from  
the London Times Service.  
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OMSK, April 10.—A Bolshevik plot has been uncovered affecting railways and workshops throughout Siberia. Hundreds of persons have been arrested and millions of rubles confiscated. The documents seized show that an organization directed from Moscow intended to seize the railways on May 2. The enormous number of notes of the Kerensky regime smuggled across the Urals by Bolshevik agents compels the Government to withdraw from circulation all except their own, thereby effectually checkmating the Bolshevik corruption fund.

## DUPE SING SING IN COAL FRAUD

Letter Bids Warden Send Pay-  
ment Checks to New  
Address.

\$8,100 STOLEN BY RESE

Swindlers Take Notes From  
Files of Prison—Rob Com-  
pany's Mail.

For the last few years coal for Sing Sing prison has been purchased from the Pittsburgh-Shawmut Coal Company, and it was the custom of Warden William H. Moyer to send the checks in payment to the company's main office at Kittanning, Pa. But Warden Moyer received a letter December 25, written on the coal company's stationery, and as he thought, signed by the president of the company, directing that all checks be made out to W. F. Bonstein and sent to "W. F. Bonstein, 21 Park row, New York City."

Warden Moyer immediately wrote a letter to the company, acknowledging receipt of the letter and stating that the checks would be sent as instructed. From December 25 to February 14 the warden mailed four checks, aggregating \$8,100, to Bonstein at the Park Row address. But Warden Moyer had a telegram April 7 from the coal company asking for no payment on the checks. The company had been made since early in December. Warden Moyer immediately replied that he had mailed the four checks as he had been instructed to do by the company's letter of December 25.

The warden was summoned to New York yesterday morning by Charles P. Battigan, State Superintendent of Prisons, and instructed to bring with him all the data and correspondence relating to the incident. But when the warden went to get the company's letter of December 25 he found that it had been made since early in December. Warden Moyer immediately replied that he had mailed the four checks as he had been instructed to do by the company's letter of December 25.

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Continued on Second Page.

## NOSKE'S TROOPS BREAK UP WIDE BERLIN STRIKE

Machine Guns at Important  
Points, With Many Streets  
Closed to Traffic.

ESSEN LEADERS IN JAIL

Civilians Attack Soldiers, but  
Are Repulsed After Consi-  
derable Firing.

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—The general strike at Berlin fixed for April 10 did not materialize, according to advices from that city. Business is being carried on as usual.

The members of the strike committee in Essen were arrested to-day by Government troops under instructions from Berlin, a despatch from Essen reports. Civilians then attacked the troops, but after considerable firing the civilians were dispersed.

Arrests of the strike leaders occurred after the committee had declined an invitation to negotiate with a representative of the Government. A majority of the big Berlin banks were forced to remain closed to-day or at least to shut down their branches because of the strike of bank employees. The strike had a distressing effect on business, although the Deutsche Bank continued to do business. The Bank of the Berlin Trade Society was open, but it has no branches.

Strike Laid to Intimidation.  
Indications are that the strike may have been the result of a majority of the bank employees being intimidated by a minority. The employees of the Dresdenerbank, who were supposed to be on strike, succeeded in forcing their way into the building despite the strike pickets and leaders. The Disconto, struggling along with a small staff of volunteer workers. The Reichsbank was closed, although a great many of the employees broke through the pickets and reported for work.

BERLIN IS NERVOUS  
OVER STRIKE FEARS

Ledebour Held in Jail Despite  
Soviet Demand.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 9 (delayed).—Although nothing had transpired up to an early hour to-night to permit of the conclusion that a general strike was one of the possibilities of the next forty-eight hours, a feeling of nervousness pervaded Berlin. This feeling is due in large measure to the conspicuous military precautions being taken by Minister of Defence Noske at the principal traffic centres of the city.

For several hours to-day the main downtown streets were shut off from all traffic, causing much confusion. This measure was adopted to head off possible demonstrations and the streets were reopened promptly when the expected manifestations failed to materialize.

Several strategic points are still occupied by special guards. Some of the main centres of traffic are lined by machine gun squads while rolls of barbed wire have been placed in readiness for use.

Learned Lesson From Riots.  
The Government appears to have learned a lesson from the January and March riots. The military measures adopted this week, as far as can be seen in the inner city, warrant the impression that Noske is fully prepared.

Magdeburg, the capital of Prussian Saxony, where serious disorders occurred early in the week, is in control of the German Government forces again. Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence, declared in an interview to-day in the Tagblatt.

Looters and robbers continue their depredations. They have ransacked the American Red Cross depot and other stores and the food problem here is becoming critical.

The Soviet Congress is developing into a rough and tumble parliament. This was marked to-day by a recurrence of clashes between the Majority Socialists and the Independents. Many of the communists are demanding the release of the presiding officer, who is unversed in the rules of procedure.

A resolution of the Independents demanding that the Government meet the claims of the Ruhr strikers resulted in a two-hour tumult, marked by vicious exchanges. The Majority Socialists, discovering that they had been tricked into voting for the resolution of the Independents, which permitted of a doubtful interpretation, demanded that it be revoked.

To Avoid Flooding of Mines.  
This precipitated another heated debate, which finally resulted in the Majority Socialists carrying a motion in favor of meeting the Ruhr demands as far as justifiable so as to avoid the threatened flooding of the mines.

## Calls Zemstvo to Meet in North Russia in May

WASHINGTON, April 10.—

Advices from Archangel received by the State Department to-day say that the Provisional Government has ordered the meeting of the Zemstvo and Municipal Assembly for the first two weeks in May.

Thirty-five representatives of the district Zemstvo and fifteen representatives from the city and village administrations will be present. The assembly, financial powers of the Zemstvo, unemployment and relief measures, public health and sanitation, supplies and trade are among the matters to be considered.

## TO-DAY MAY SEE OVERSEA FLIGHT

Howker Makes Trial Trip in  
Sopwith Machine at  
St. John's.

U. S. SHIP ENDS BASE TRIP

Finds Spot for "Jumping Off"  
Place—Change in Com-  
manders at Rockaway.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 10.—The Sopwith biplane made its first test this afternoon preparatory to the transatlantic dash. The machine ascended to a height of 3,000 feet, and covered a distance of sixty-five miles in forty-two minutes, attaining speed by excess of 100 miles an hour on the homeward stretch.

The biplane was equipped practically the same as it will be when the transatlantic flight is undertaken. The test proved in every respect satisfactory. Wireless communication was maintained with Mount Pearl all through the flight, but the Cape Race wireless station could not get in touch with the plane.

Lieut. Harry Hawker, the pilot, and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Greive, the navigator, express entire satisfaction with the result of the test. Their intention to make a flight was not known except to a small circle, and the first intimation the public had was when the machine was seen flying over the town.

Weather permitting to-morrow afternoon likely will see another test, which will be witnessed by Gov. Harris and prominent members of the Parliament. The date of the transatlantic dash is not known, but private intimation this evening indicated an early start, should the weather test prove as successful as to-day's. It is not improbable the attempt will be made immediately. Meteorological forecasts this evening show forty-eight hours favorable weather ahead and westerly winds prevailing. Such conditions are most suitable for the undertaking.

The Sopwith biplane is due here to-morrow forenoon, on board of which comes Major Morgan with a Martinsyde machine for the transatlantic flight competition. The Sopwith biplane will spur Hawker to an early dash. Preliminary preparations are well advanced for erecting Morgan's machine, which will be set up immediately the ship arrives.

## DESTROYER PICKS SEAPLANE LANDINGS

First Leg of Ocean Flight Ar-  
ranged.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Having completed its cruise along the north Atlantic coast to Newfoundland to observe possible landing places for the naval seaplanes during the first leg of their transatlantic flight next month, the destroyer Barney has started for home. Lieutenant Commander Bellingier of the Naval Air Service and Lieut. Stone of the Coast Guard Service, who were detailed to the Barney as observers, are expected to reach Washington within a few days to make their report.

The name of the port in Newfoundland visited by the Barney is not made known by the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Roosevelt saying today that it was heard of only rarely. While the destroyer visited only one place in Newfoundland, it is understood that Commander Bellingier and Lieut. Stone went by land to several other points to determine which would be the best as a "jumping off" place for the seaplanes when they start overseas.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC VOTES WET HEAVILY

Result Expected to Influence  
Ontario Referendum.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
MONTREAL, April 10.—Prohibition disapproved from practical politics in Quebec Province to-day when the people by an overwhelming majority decided in favor of the retention of beer, wine and cider. In the cities the vote for light drinks was in the proportion of ten to one, and many rural districts voted in similar proportion. Half the rural districts are still to be heard from, but of the seven which have sent in returns only Brom and Richmond counties, both populated by Protestant English speaking farming people, gave majorities for prohibition.

Montreal's majority for beer is in excess of 100,000, and Quebec district gives a majority of more than 65,000. Even Westmount, the intellectual aristocratic suburb of Montreal, which has a bylaw against the admission of liquor within its boundaries, voted 3 to 2 in favor.

## LODGE DEMAND MET BY MONROE CLAUSE IN PACT

Wilson Forced to Yield on  
Reparations to Still  
Opposition.

FOE LIABLE FOR COSTS

Right to Impose Full Indem-  
nity Recognized, but Sum  
Is Not Specified.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, April 10.—The League of Nations Committee, through the adoption to-night of a clause in the league covenant specifically providing that American policy as defined by the Monroe Doctrine shall not be infringed, has met all the points raised by Senator Lodge in his debate with President Lowell of Harvard.

It was not announced whether any action was taken on the Japanese demand for a racial equality clause, but in the provision for the Monroe Doctrine the league committee has removed the greatest stumbling block in the pathway to an acceptable covenant.

It is believed here that the price exacted from the President before agreement was reached on the Monroe clause was his acceptance of reparations terms in accordance with French and British desires.

President Wilson's interest, it was stated, lay more in this situation to-day than in any matter previously before the Big Four.

There were many conferences aimed to induce Lloyd George to waive his objections, and it was apparent late to-day that the President believed he would be successful. Mr. Lloyd George's motive for objecting to the plan so vital to the interest of his closest associate in the Big Four are still shrouded in mystery. The only thing clear is that he did not object in principle to the clause.

Two Theories Advanced.  
Two possible theories are advanced. First, that the British Premier saw in the league plan as drafted some menace to the British Empire because of its possessions in the western hemisphere, and second, that knowing how vital the President deemed it because of his own situation in America Mr. Lloyd George raised the objection for bargaining purposes, in order to get the President to yield on certain points in connection with reparations matters, equally vital to his own political well being.

Of these two theories the second is deemed the more plausible, since Great Britain already had recognized the Monroe Doctrine as constituting no menace to her interests. It was thought inconceivable that any wording of the proposed amendment could have caused the objections.

Difficulties Over Reparation.  
On the other hand there is no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau had great difficulty with the President in the reparations matter. It being necessary for them to have the reparations section conform in some way to their pre-election promises.

These are said to have been regarded by President Wilson as extreme and violative of his ideals of justice.

This much is known—the reparations formula as agreed upon recognizes the general principle that the Allies have the right to collect the full cost of the war from Germany, even including the cost of pensioning allied soldiers. But it does not state the amount, either of the bill or what is assumed to be collectible, this being left open.

The recognition of the principle, however, will enable Mr. Lloyd George to face his people. On the other hand, the President has contended that Germany should be held responsible for civilian damages only by a concession on the part of the President, and this probably is what brought Mr. Lloyd George to terms on the Monroe clause.

The French press suddenly concentrated attention on the Monroe Doctrine, inspired, apparently, by the Government. Some of the papers argue that the Monroe clause should not be opposed, but rather the question should be brought up whether it couldn't be construed as a reason why America should not come to the aid of France again. The French appa-

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## Commission Adds Plank Pledging U. S. Rights in Western Hemisphere.

COAL FIELD TO FRANCE

Economic Development Is  
Authorized During Period  
of Occupation.

PLENARY SESSION TO-DAY

Smaller Nations Expected to  
Object to Secrecy Which Sur-  
rounds Peace Treaty.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, Friday, April 11.—Geneva has been chosen as the seat of the League of Nations, according to announcement here.

PARIS, April 10.—The League of Nations Commission adopted to-night a new section to the covenant specifically providing that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

The amendment was prepared by Col. Edward M. House. It was expected that the Japanese amendment also would be brought up again at to-night's meeting. President Wilson's call to-day on Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, had a bearing on this amendment.

Provision that the League of Nations shall exercise general supervision of the Saar Valley for a period of fifteen years was contained in the settlement of the Saar problem effected Wednesday by the Council of Four.

Plebiscite in 1934.  
This important change in the plan for the political administration of the region became known to-day. At the end of the fifteen year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitants regarding the future form of government.

The change was made to avoid annexation and to establish the principle of self-determination.

France is given economic control of the coal fields of the Saar Valley up to an amount to recompense her for the losses sustained from German occupation of the coal fields of northern France.

Waves of Economic Gravity.  
The Supreme Economic Council to-day adopted a resolution calling for the attention of the Allied Governments to the extreme gravity and urgency of the present economic situation in Europe, an official announcement says.

The council also discussed the question of raising the blockade of Germany for economic reasons, the reopening of commercial relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the removal of restrictions on trade with Poland and the reopening of Swiss traffic on the Rhine.

It was decided to terminate the allied restrictions on the supply of rolling stock for the railways of Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia and as to the desirability of facilitating regular mail and telegraphic communication and from the liberated countries. The question of the Italian coal supply also was considered.

The League of Nations Commission received to-day a deputation from the International Woman's Suffrage Council, which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the league, one which should be applied throughout the world as soon as civilization and the democratic development of each country may permit.

The delegation also asked that the states entering the league undertake the suppression of traffic in women and child labor, and the suppression of the traffic in opium.

A number of English, American, French and Italian women supported the request.

Plenary Session To-day.  
The plenary session of the Peace Conference to-morrow for the consideration of the labor report is awaited with much interest because of the dissatisfaction existing among the smaller nations.

The indications are that there may be interpretations concerning the secrecy of the labor report, and consequently there will be opportunity for general debate unless steps are taken to prevent it.